



# LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA6 | South Ruislip to Ickenham

**Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-006)**

Cultural heritage

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## Department for Transport

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Structure of the cultural heritage appendices

1.1.1 The cultural heritage appendices for the South Ruislip to Ickenham community forum area (CFA6) comprise:

- baseline reports (Appendix CH-001-006);
- a gazetteer of heritage assets (this appendix);
- an impact assessment (Appendix CH-003-006); and
- survey reports (Appendix CH-004-006).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the cultural heritage appendices are contained in the Volume 5, Cultural Heritage Map Book.

## 1.2 Scope and coverage

1.2.1 This appendix provides descriptive information for the Northolt Corridor area relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas:

- designated assets: within the zone of theoretical visibility.
- non-designated assets: land within the construction boundary and within 250m (urban) and 500m (rural) of it.

1.2.2 Where appropriate, assets have been grouped e.g. clusters of listed buildings within conservation areas.

# 2 Information supplied

2.1.1 For each asset or group of assets the following information has been provided:

- unique identification (ID): e.g. RUI003;
- map reference: map reference number in Volume 5 on which the asset can be located;
- asset type: simple classification of asset type using following classes:
  - ancient woodland;
  - archaeology;
  - built heritage;
  - historic hedgerow;
  - historic landscape; and
  - settlement.
- name: either name used in designation record(s) or other identifiable name;
- description: short description of the asset and, where relevant, its setting;
- period: primary period relating to asset using period classifications from Appendix CH-001-003.
- designation: if applicable key designation or designations for some groups;
- grade: where applicable, grade of any designated assets;
- significance / value: score based on Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) classifications i.e. high, moderate, low, not significant (see Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-000/1);
- National Heritage List (NHL) reference: National Heritage List reference for Designated Assets; and
- historic environment (HER) reference: historic environment record reference, where relevant.

### 3 Gazetteer

Table 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets for CFA6

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
RUL001	CH-02-010, CH-01-022	Archaeology	Pynchester, medieval moated site 382m south-east of Brackenbury Farm	Pynchester moated site is a quadrangular shape with rounded corners situated in a meander of the River Pinn. Orientated roughly northeast southwest, the central island platform approximately 35m square is surrounded by a moat which varies between 2.5m to 4m wide, the outer sides of the moat varying between 40m and 45m. Excavations between 1966 and 1969 revealed the remains of the flint walls of a medieval building with a floor constructed of roof tiles with a 3m square hearth. A keyhole oven and curing chamber were also found. A deed dating from 1531 apparently records the name 'Pynchester Ferme' which has been associated with the site. The medieval pottery recovered from the site included Surrey Ware.	Medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1002001	MLO4552
RUL002	CH-02-010, CH-01-022	Archaeology	Brackenbury Farm moated site	Three sides of a quadrangular moat are extant. It is fed by the nearby River Pinn the southern and deepest part where it is 8m wide but narrows to 3m on the western side. The outer bank surrounds the moat on three sides and is most prominent on the northern side. The eastern side has been filled in the 20th century. Brackenbury Farmhouse is a 16th century farm house with a substantial 17th century timber framed building known as Brackenbury House adjoining. These are set within the moated area and to its east across the filled section of moat. The whole complex is set in a semi-rural landscape west of the conurbation of Ickenham which has impacted on the eastern aspect of the setting of the site. The landscape west of Breakspear Road South is largely one of post-medieval enclosures and roads which generally follow the alignment of medieval lanes, though Harvil Road has been straightened and the landscape impacted by the railway line and embankment which runs just north of the moated site. Although the medieval landscape has been impacted by the later enclosures and the railway line the moated site and farm can be understood within a semi-open rural landscape. Brackenbury was a relatively small manor held by the Newdigate Family. Brackenbury House Farm is the site of a scheduled quadrangular moat, which has been much altered by landscape gardening. Within the moated area is a house. This farmhouse, much of which is of some antiquity, is still occupied. Three of the four arms of the rectangular moat survive, with some water in. The moat has steep and fairly high sides, with some counterscarp bank, much of the area is wooded - with recent felling. The moat varies in width from approximately 2.5m to a possible 10m to south. The banks are marked and some 2.5-3m to north and west, flattening to the south bank, to the north the area is grassed with some recent tree planting, to west it is covered in trees and undergrowth, with the south being impenetrable due to weeds. At this point the inside of the moat is choked with weeds and dead wood, this area being in different ownership. The interior platform is a landscaped garden (1980). By 1984 the whole area was under single ownership, seeing a considerable amount of clearance having taking place. The south arm of moat has been completely cleared, with a sluice constructed on a south edge, and supporting ducks. The south-east portion of the scheduled area is occupied by a paddock and stables (1984). Moat clean and water filled, though apparently becoming increasingly silted up. A new garage/barn block has been constructed partly on the site of the previous building, over the blocked eastern arm of the moat, to southeast of Brackenbury House (1987). The farmhouse is a late 16th century cottage attached to a late 17th century two and a half storey gentleman's residence by a 20th century link. In 1999 the house was badly fire damaged and restoration works have taken place. (Information from description of the scheduled monument) In 2006 a watching brief was carried out in an area to east of moated enclosure between. This saw no archaeological features identified.	Medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1005555	MLO4553
				Brackenbury Farmhouse and Brackenbury House. 16th century farm house with a substantial 17th century timber framed building known as Brackenbury House. Half hipped tile roof with two original ridge stacks. The walls are now pebble-dashed, the windows are mullioned and transomed casements.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080265	MLO85089
RUL003	CH-02-010	Archaeology	Ruislip Motte and Bailey	The remains of a motte and bailey are situated within part of a moat and bank on the site of Manor Farm. It is believed that a wooden castle, approximately 110m by 61m was established on an oval extension of this area. Ernulf de Hesdin was given control of the Manor by William	Medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1002045	MLO10247

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>the Conqueror. He is presumed to have built the castle between 1067 and 1087 despite the fact that the castle is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086.</p> <p>The remains of the motte and bailey are now completely surrounded by suburban development and its broader setting has consequently been completely destroyed. Within its near setting the site is now bounded on the eastern side by the residential street of St Martins approach the gardens of which abut the eastern boundary of the site, North west of the site is the Winston Churchill Memorial Hall.</p> <p>The Great Barn to the west of the motte and bailey is 13th century and therefore not contemporaneous with the construction of the motte and bailey but provides some retention of the medieval environs. South of this is a modern bowling green whilst to its north are modern residences on Bury Street.</p> <p>Norman motte and bailey castles are frequently located near rivers as is this one. Ruislip Motte and Bailey site maintains in a general way its relationship to the River Colne and combined with the presence of the Great Barn it can be considered that the setting does contribute to some extent to its significance.</p>						
RUL004	CH-02-009-R1	Archaeology	Pale Park, Ruislip	<p>A continuous section of park pale and ditch which form the surviving northern side of Ruislip Park.</p> <p>A 'Park for Woodland Beasts' is first mentioned in connection with Ruislip in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Only two parks of this type are mentioned for Middlesex. The surviving section of the Pale Park is about 1.5km, the eastern end of which runs into a section later medieval earthwork. The oval shaped park once comprised an area of 340 acres north of St Martins Church and was bisected east to west by the River Pinn. Most of the Pale Park has been lost beneath modern development but the surviving third is evident as a clearly visible earth work through Park Wood.</p> <p>The earthwork comprises a substantial earthen bank about 1 metre high and up to 4 metres wide with a ditch towards the outside (north). The park pale was re-paled, in 1436 by the then owners King's College indicating a continued use of the park for containing deer and other animals four hundred years after it was originally built. The park was possibly established by the Anglo-Saxon Manor of Wiward Wit at the time of Edward the Confessor, and to be associated with an Anglo-Saxon manor which was possibly on the site of the later motte and bailey.</p>	Medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1021402	MLO22923
RUL005	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Old Clack Farmhouse	Old Clack Farmhouse is a 16th century timber framed two storey house with a high pitched tiled roof. Square framing is partially exposed. The building has small paned modern casement windows.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080131	MLO84953
				Barn to West of Old Clack House. This is a 16th century small three bay barn which is weather boarded on high brick foundation. It has a tiled and side purlin roof with wind braces with tile purlins very high up.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1181616	MLO85167
RUL006	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Highway Farmhouse	<p>Early 17th century building with mid-18th-century wing added to the front, both red brick with pitched tile roof. Compound stack south of the ridge of the older building. The main south front is two storeys with three windows. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars, including the ones on the ground floor which are in 19th century canted bays. Central wood porch with gothic arch. Six panel door in panelled reveal with moulded architrave and side pilasters.</p> <p>The southern arm of the moat at Highway Farm was believed to be all that survived of the moated site. In 2004 an evaluation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service showed that this moat was actually of a modern date, and is thought to postdate the modern land fill on the site</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1193888	MLO85135
				Barn and shelter shed to south east of Highway Farmhouse. Late 16th century barn of five and two bays. Weatherboard with old tiled roof. Queen post roof trusses to through purlins with wind braces. Rafters all original, Two porches on north side. First story late 17th century or	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1358376	MLO85258

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				18th century shelter shed running north from barn. Queen post trusses, weatherboard and tiled roof.						
				Forecourt walls to south of Highway Farmhouse. Red brick walls of 18th century appearance with flat buttresses and sallow sloped brick coping. Taller stone coped brick piers to gates.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1285962	MLO85206
RUL007	CH-01-021	Built heritage	Number 1 to 11 The Green, Ickenham	A row of houses with early-mid 19th century fronts some possibly concealing earlier timber framed construction. These buildings are two storeys with ten windows in all. Some of brick with dentil cornice whilst others are rendered, all are now painted white. Old tiled roofs are hipped at left over Number 1. Number 11 is on the right return of Number 9. Windows are varied: a few sash windows with glazing bars, several modern casements. Number 1 has 19th century shop on the ground floor. Numbers 5 and 7 have a modern carriageway and obtrusive modern shop fronts.  Included for townscape value in closing off the north end of The Green, although much altered.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1286104	MLO85213
RUL008	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Coppthall Farmhouse	Coppthall Farm is a 16th century timber framed building with a later brick skin and south east wing (late 19th century). Two bays of the old house remain visible. A Victorian I-Bay wing projects on the left under a hipped gable. A late 17th century lean-to has been added on the right rear. Heavy square framing is visible at the rear with brick filling, and there is a projecting chimney in the southern bay. Small 19th century single bar casement windows throughout. Internal framing is complete including side purlin roof with wind braces.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1358358	MLO81973
RUL009	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Woodbine Cottage	The core of the two storey house is 18th century in appearance of red brick with floor band and high pitched tile roof. Running behind and projecting from the left return is a 16th century single story building and attic with irregular fenestration. On the right a two storey single window section with flimsy timber framing and modern brick filling. This is possibly late 17th century or 18th century. The building has modern casement windows. The left wing has large old brick end chimney.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080130	MLO84952
RUL010	CH-01-019	Built heritage	Royal Air Force (RAF) Northolt	RAF Northolt is the site of a World War 1 airfield established in 1915 on the site of Milton's Farm. Individual assets on the site include:	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MLO98511
				Building 5 at RAF Northolt, is C Type Hangar, steel framed with brick and corrugated sheet steel dating from 1934-5. A multi pitched roof with gables to the north and south divide the building into 11 bays. To the south facing the airfield is a central flat roofed two storey annexe containing the Commanding Officer's, adjutant's, sergeant major's and a clerk's office and a store. The eastern part of the building house locker rooms and further office.	Modern	Listed building	Grade I		1395127	DLO35289
				Building 27 At RAF Northolt. Building 27 is the former operations block which was designed in 1924 and completed in 1928. It was extended in the late 1930s. An entrance and toilet block was added in the 1950s. Re-roofed in the 1960s and windows replaced post 1980. It is built from yellow stock brick in English bond with a hipped asbestos tiled roof. Upvc windows with stone heads and cills.	Modern	Listed building	Grade II		1395116	DLO35288
				Various structures at RAF Northolt. A World War Two type 23 anti-aircraft pill box. A World War two square pill box with two embrasures. A Royal observer corps monitoring post, situated on a mound 20m east of the control tower with ground features intact. A Cold War observer corps shelter. A World War two hexagonal pill box with air raid shelter attached to the rear.	Modern	Non designated	N/A		N/A	MLO98511 / ELO8226 / ELO7664
				RAF Northolt [Officer's Mess Building 70], Northolt, Hillingdon. The officer's mess is a red brick building with slate roofs and brick stacks. It has a hipped single storey central block, card and ante rooms connected to the main mess and billiards rooms behind. Lower connecting corridors to two storey wings containing single rooms to central corridors forming an 'H' shape.	Modern	Listed building	Grade II		1392557	MLO102570

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				Northside Guardroom at RAF Northolt. The guardhouse at RAF Northolt was built between 1925-1939. It is situated on the north-east edge of the RAF station near the main entrance from West End Road. It is a single storey brick building with a slate roof. Its southern elevation overlooking the road from the entrance features a verandah with four pairs of square columns, a cornice and parapet. Centrally placed on the ridge of the roof is a miniature domed bell tower. The guardhouse is known as Building 47 Northside Guardroom in the current RAF Northolt internal site numbering system.	Modern	Non designated	N/A		N/A	N/A
				Building 23 RAF Northolt	Modern	Listed building	Grade II		1395121	DLO35287
RUL011	CH-01-021	Built heritage	Site of RAF West Ruislip	The site of No 4 Stores Depot, Regimental Site and RAF Record Office.  The site of RAF West Ruislip, was redeveloped in 2007/2008. The site had its origins in 1917 when it was chosen to be the primary Aircraft Stores Depot, owing to its ideal position on both the Great Central Railway and the Metropolitan Railway, allowing stores to feed to any part of the UK.  The layout was designed by Lieutenant JGN Clifts of the Royal Engineers. Initially the plans included eight sheds, railway sidings, an office block, Motor Transport shed and a small camp for 470 men and day accommodation for 300 women. Subsequent to this plan the sheds and sidings were extended accompanied by an increase in the staffing, to 1400, including 600 women for whom a hostel was to be built. Construction started in 1918. In 1921 the northernmost part became an RAF Record Office, with the site being split in 1924. During World War Two the site expanded but at the end of the war the Record Office was wound down and records moved to Gloucester in 1951. The Medical Survey office was formed in 1951 and was situated on the site briefly until transfer in 1952. From 1919 to 1939 the depot stored complete aero-engines and spares, and aircraft spares. RAF Maintenance Command set up in 1937, and West Ruislip became part of No.40 Group (Equipment) handling not just repairs but also vehicle and radar development during World War 2. Post war servicing of engines and radar continued as a major activity. West Ruislip was handed over to USAF Third Air Force in 1951 for use in consolidating units located in the UK. No.4 Maintenance Unit remained until 1957. In 1962 the 7500th Air Base Group moved to West Ruislip, replacing the 7553rd Air Base Squadron. In 1972 reduction in the size of the headquarters reduced the number of civilians employed on the site, and in 1975 the United States Navy took possession of the site. Navy operations at RAF West Ruislip reduced from June 2006 with handover of the facilities in October 2006.  The site was developed for residential purposes in the 1990s.	Modern	Non designated		Low	N/A	MLO98527
RUL012	CH-01-022	Archaeology	Roman road from Verulamium (St Albans) to Laleham.	A Roman Road (Viatores 165) is believed to have been established between settlements at Verulamium and Laleham. The exact route of this road is not known but believed to run approximately along the line of the western boundary of the study area.	Roman	Non designated				
RUL013	CH-01-022	Archaeology	Potential deposits associated with Roman finds from South Harefield	Roman pottery and a stamped Roman flue tile found near the junction of Harvil Road and Newyears Green Lane in an un-stratified context. This may have been the result of ploughing and there is potential for undisturbed deposits in the area. These may be associated with (RUL014)	Roman	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	394964
RUL014	CH-01-022-R1	Archaeology	Deposits associated with a Romano British Settlement	The edge of an Iron Age/ Early Romano British settlement was found during a watching brief on a pipeline north of New Year's Green Lane. Features uncovered included Pits, Gullies and other linear features.  Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during a watching brief along a pipeline at Fine Bush Lane, Hillingdon in 1992. The sherds were located in the plough soil and had been heavily worn but may have been associated with the Romano British settlement discussed above.	Prehistoric, Roman	Non designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MLO101104

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
RUI015	CH-01-021	Archaeology	Thames Terrace Deposits along the line of the River Colne known from the wider area and indicated by numerous Palaeolithic finds and sites such as at Three Ways Wharf Uxbridge.	At the southern end of the County South section of HS2 and extreme north west end of the London Metropolitan section, in the River Thames floodplain the superficial geology is characterised by river terraces. These terraces are associated with the Thames and those of its tributaries, the River Thame to the north and the River Colne, which marks the eastern border of Buckinghamshire. The terraces are former river beds that are now preserved above the current floodplain as a result of on-going tectonic uplift and consequent downcutting as rivers have sought to maintain their base level. It is in association with the multiple terrace deposits that the most extensive and important Palaeolithic remains have been recorded.	Prehistoric	Non designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MLO20378
RUL016	CH-01-021	Archaeology	Ridge and Furrow	Extant medieval ridge and furrow at Ruislip Golf Course. Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data indicates that the presence of the golf course has had surprisingly little impact on the medieval ridge and furrow on the course.	Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUL017	CH-01-019	Built heritage	Central Line	The Central London Railway was authorised in 1892 and opened in 1900, linking Shepherds Bush with the Bank.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	1310448
RUL018	CH-01-021	Archaeology	Site of a Watermill, Clack Laruislip	Clack Laruislip is believed to be the site of Clack Mill, recorded in 1294. No references are known after the 15th century. In 1381, the mill lay in Southcote Manor on the northern side of the River Pinn. This is visible as an empty triangle on the 1806 enclosure map. A millpond, called Sitteclack, lay on the south side of the Pinn in Ruislip Manor. In the 1970s, the remains of what appeared to be a mill leat were still partly traceable, starting from a pond on the Pinn near Fore St in Eastcote, and running north of Manor Farm to join the river west of Bury St.	Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO68689
RUL019	CH-01-020	Built heritage	Great Western And Great Central Joint Railway	The Great Western and Great Central Joint Railway Line.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUL020	CH-01-021	Archaeology	Grims Ditch	A boundary or defensive earthwork evident intermittently across a length of 20km. This earthwork is possibly early medieval most probably destroyed by modern suburban development within the study area. Some sections or evidence of it may survive within the study area.	Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	1043166
RUL021	CH-01-022	Archaeology	Deposits associated with Bronze Age cremation urns found during watching brief near Copthall Covert.	Bronze Age cremations are mentioned in Network Archaeology Ltd, Harefield to Southall Gas Pipeline, Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief, Interim Summary Report no 425. Attempts to obtain the excavation report have been unsuccessful.	Prehistoric	Non designated	N/A	Medium	N/A	ELO11460
RUL022	CH-01-022-R1	Built heritage	Park Lodge Farm, Harvil Road	Park Lodge Farm is an 18th to 19th century farmhouse set in a semirural landscape but partially surrounded by large metal roofed farm buildings and maintenance yards for mineral extraction works.	Post-Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO72588
RUL023	CH-01-022-R1	Archaeology	Deposits associated with a Tile Kiln at Newyears Green	The site of a tile kiln on Elm Tree Farm, Newyears Green is shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.	Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUL024	CH-01-018b	Archaeology	Deposits associated with the site a post medieval farmhouse at Lord Halsbury Memorial Playing Fields (Near )	The site of a post medieval farmhouse on the Lord Halsbury Memorial Playing Fields. This is probably the site of a building marked on the Carey Map of 1786 at Priors Field.	Post-Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO68687
RUL025	CH-01-020	Built heritage	Metropolitan Railway	Route of early 20th century railway line.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	1310465
RUL026	CH-01-018b	Built heritage	Neasden And Northolt Railway	Neasden and Northolt Railway opened in 1906.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	1371287
RUL027	CH-01-021	Archaeology	Deposits associated with site of Beetonswood Farm/West Ruislip Golfcourse	The site of a post medieval farm marked on the 1786 Carey Map and subsequent OS maps up till 1934 but not marked on 1960 version located at the western end of West Ruislip Golf Course	Post medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO68523

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
RUIo28	CH-01-022-R1	Archaeology	Deposits associated with Breakspear Road Cottages	The site of a row of post medieval cottages along Breakspear Road shown on the 1st edition OS maps, east of the road and north of Crows Nest Farm.	Post medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo29	CH-01-020	Built heritage	Piccadilly Line	Formerly the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway was the longest of the London Tube lines when it opened in 1906.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	1309759
RUIo30	CH-01-020	Archaeology	Mesolithic Deposits at number 89 Herlwyn Avenue	Potential Mesolithic deposits in the area indicated by four Early Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age (8300 BC to 1500 BC) lithic implements found in the front garden of number 89 Herlwyn Avenue.	Prehistoric	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO100187, MLO100188, MLO100189, MLO100190
RUIo31	CH-01-020	Built heritage	Ruislip Gardens Station	Ruislip Garden station was opened in 1934 as a main line railway station on the Joint Great Central /Great Western Railway (GWR). It ceased to be a mainline station with the arrival of the central line in 1948 it ceased to be a main line station.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	509190
RUIo32	CH-01-020	Archaeology	Bourne bridge, west end road Ruislip	The site of a medieval to post medieval bridge.	Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO68692
RUIo33	CH-01-020	Built heritage	South Ruislip station	Ruislip station with associated footbridge and signal box.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO85313
RUIo34	CH-01-020	Built heritage	World War 2 Pill Box at Bell Inn	World War two Pill Box 'B/N' at the Bell Inn Public House.	Modern	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1428150
RUIo35	CH-01-021	Archaeology	Tile Kiln Laruislip	Site of a medieval to post medieval tile kiln on tile kiln Lane.	Medieval	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MLO68693
RUIo36	CH-01-021	Built heritage	West Ruislip Station	A railway station opened in 1906 on the Joint Great Central, Great Western railway line from south Ruislip to High Wycombe. The initial stage of the line from Old Oak Common to South Ruislip was run by the GWR. It became the Terminus of the Central Line Extension in 1948.	Modern	Non designated	N/A	Low	N/A	509191
RUIo37	CH-02-010	Settlement	Ickenham Village	Ickenham village historic core.	Post medieval	Conservation area	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
				Swakeleys. Built in 1629 -1630 for Sir Edmund Wright. It is considered to be an important example of 'artisan mannerism'. The red brick building is 'H' shaped with stone and stucco dressings. It is a two storey building with five bays on the main fronts and four on the sides. The building has tall shaped gables with pediments above all bays. The windows are large mullioned and transomed casements. There is a fine classical screen in the hall dating from around 1664.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade I		1080295	DLO20085
				Outbuildings to north of Swakeleys. A pair of red brick 'L' shaped ranges enclosing a courtyard. The buildings are single storey with pedimented dormers, gauged round brick arches to doors and to leaded casements windows.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade I		1286571	DLO20203
				Long Lane Farm Cottages. Late 18th century farm cottages incorporating features from a 17th century structure. Brick in English and Flemish bond. Rectangular in plan with two up two down plan. Segmental arched openings. External stack to the right gable end.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1357433	DLO20213
				Church of St Giles. The nave and chancel of the church are 14th century. The bell turret was added or rebuilt in the 15th century. The north aisle was added around 1575-1580 along with the south porch. The north vestry was added as mortuary chapel around 1640 -1650. The chancel arch was rebuilt and the north arcade inserted or rebuilt. The west extension was built in 1958.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II*		1080229	DLO20036
				The Coach House and Horses Public House. This building probably dates from 16th century, though it has been altered and extended. It is a two storey, four bay building with high pitched roof, renewed in machine tile. It has off-centre compound stack with lower parts in old brick. The first floor is tile hung whilst the ground floor is rendered. The windows are 19th century and modern casements. A modern lean-to extension with two hipped dormers above and bay windows below covers the left two bays. Internally a few old chamfered beams are visible. It	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1285865	DLO20187

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				was graded II partly due to its important position in village centre						
				Swakeley Cottage. A 17th century brick building now pebble dashed. It has two storeys, three windows and wide proportions. It has a high pitched tiled roof with a chimney on the right and moulded wooden eaves cornice. The ground floor west wing is timber framed with plaster filling. The first floor centre window is blocked. The windows are four light 19th century casements and matching small square bay on ground floor right. Two late 18th century rear wings with similar windows now pebble-dashed but showing brick dentil cornice. To the east a piece of red brick wall with sloped coping and three tall piers is now rendered	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1192483	DLO20099
				Appletree Cottage. This is an 18th century double span house of two storeys, with two windows, with later set back two storey one window left addition. It is stock brick with dentil cornice. The roof is tiles with end chimneys. The sash windows have glazing bars in exposed moulded frames, those on ground floor under segmental arches. The left extension of the building has a modern square glazed bay centre front and entrance under modern gabled hood.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080126	DLO19931
				Gell's Almshouses. Established by Charlotte Gell built of flint rubble with red brick dressing. The group of buildings is dated 1857. These buildings have high pitched tiled roofs with three front-facing hipped gables, half dormers break the eaves between. The buildings are two storeys with seven windows in all, mostly mullioned and transomed with square panes. Above each outer door is a lozenge-shaped window. The central door under slab has inscription: "Ickenham Cottages". All openings have flattened Tudor arches.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080127	DLO19932
				Ickenham Hall is a mid-late 18th century house of two storeys, with five windows built of light red brick with brighter red brick dressings. The house has a hipped tiled roof, stone coped parapet above cornice band. The sash windows with glazing bars sit within in exposed moulded frames under gauged brick arches. The half glazed door sits in modified entablature surround. The building has a contemporary left rear wing and modern right rear wing.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1286099	DLO20195
				Ickenham Manor. A two storey late medieval manor house with 16th, 17th, and 18th century alterations and additions. It is timber framed, mostly stuccoed to west wing, the rest having brick cladding to ground floor. There are two brick early 18th century additions to the east. The roof is steeply pitched and tiled. The building is predominantly 'L' shaped in plan. The west wing is late medieval, the large north-south range being 16th century, the north end being jettied on a moulded beam. A 17th century staircase extension is set at an angle between these ranges, to north-west. A substantial old brick chimney with offsets is also set in angle. The windows are 18th century sashed windows with glazing bars, some under cambered arches. The Medieval west wing comprises two bays with crown post roof, the western bay smoke-blackened above collar level, indicating that it may have been a Medieval hall, open to the roof. An inserted floor, with roll moulded beams, probably contemporary with the 16th century north-south block. 16th century north-south block has a queen strut roof; retains many well preserved original features, including four-centred arched doorways with decorated spandrels, arched mullioned windows and moulded beams. Timber framed three-storey stair tower contains circa late C17 turned baluster staircase. Early 18th century south-east block contains panelled room with stone fireplace to ground floor, heavy cornice and arched recess.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade I		1080187	DLO19993
				The Home Farmhouse. A small late medieval house of high quality with jettied gabled end to the road. The east extension dates from 1705, and has two storeys with one window bay. The building has high pitched tiled roofs with old chimneys. The original part is tile hung above with Victorian fish-scale tiles with stout square framing with brick filling visible below. The early 18th century part is of light red brick, with a first floor band. 19th century casement windows. Much timber work is exposed inside. It has a side purlin roof with stout wind braces, flat joists and hollow-chamfered beams, the chamfer continuing through the braces to the posts. It has a modern north-east small extension.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1194100	DLO20122

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				Forecourt wall to numbers 20-26. This is a flint rubble wall with sloped brick coping, probably dates from 1857.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080128	DLO 19933
				K6 telephone kiosk opposite Swakeley Road. The K6 telephone kiosk was designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and made by various contractors from cast iron. They comprise a square kiosk with a domed roof, un-perforated crowns to the top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080116	DLO19921
				Forecourt wall to Ickenham Hall. 16th or 17th century red brick wall with tall sloped coping. Built using an indeterminate bond and fitted with later rusticated brick piers in the centre.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1358350	DLO20228
				Garden walls to east of Manor Farmhouse. 16th century tall red brick walls with sloped coping.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080188	DLO19994
				Monument to Robert Shorediche in St Giles Church Yard. Dated 1778 to the south southeast of entrance porch. It comprises a rectangular tomb chest, with a fluted corner pilasters with armorial relief on the west end. The Shorediches were Lords of the Manor for centuries, and there is a 1624 monument inside the church to one of the family.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1065965	DLO20096
				Jubilee flagpole Church of St Giles. A flagpole, at the foot of the south nave wall, in the western most bay. Dating from 1935 it comprises a stone flagpole base erected in George V's jubilee year and, according to the inscription, "in honour of St. George the patron saint of England". It is octagonal, the alternate angles with oak trees carved in relief; late and in a deliberately rustic Arts and Crafts manner.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1357434	DLO20214
				Pump on Island In Road Ickenham. This is a cast iron pump with Gothic tracery. Over it an octagonal hood of patterned tiles with gables sit in alternate faces and vane in centre. The hood rests on twisted wood columns with the whole on a 2-stepped octagonal stone base.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1358381	DLO20259
				Monument to John Crosier Chancel Church of St Giles. A monument to John Crosier, dating from 1801. Built of portland stone it comprises a tomb chest with pyramidal cover surmounted by a fluted urn upon a square plinth. Each corner of the tomb chest is shouldered. The railings that once enclosed the tomb have gone. The short inscription ends with the couplet "Praises on Tombs are Trifles vainly spent/ Man's Good Life is his Best Monument". At the time of inspection the monument is in very poor condition: weathering, vegetation and the exposure of cramps have led to extensive cracking.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1065901	DLO20090
				Number 4 High Road. A late 18th century structure of two builds, each two storeys and two windows, slated roofs and painted brick walls. The left part has a first floor band. The windows are renewed whole sashes with small panes, those on ground floor are under segmental brick arches, as are the doors. Two modern square bays, with small paned windows sit under slated hoods. The first floor centre window of right part blocked. Graded partly for position in village centre.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080228	DLO20035
				Barn to east of the Home Farmhouse. This is a five bay barn probably dating from the early 17th century. It has queen strut roof trusses, very stout butt purlins and rafters and arch braces to tie beams. The entrance is in a central bay on the west side. It is weatherboarded with an old tiled roof. Some boarding has been replaced with brick.	Post-medieval	Listed building	Grade II		DLO20260	1358382
RUIo38	CH-02-010	Ancient woodland	Bayhurst Wood	Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland	N/A	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	1117682	N/A
RUIo39	CH-01-022-R2	Ancient woodland	Mad Bess Wood	Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland	N/A	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	117683	N/A
RUIo40	CH-02-010	Settlement	Ruislip, Village and Manor Way	Ruislip village conservation area essentially encompasses the medieval/post medieval core of Ruislip Village. The original conservation area generally comprised 16th century to 17th century clusters of buildings centred around Manor Farm and the Parish Church of St Martin of Tours. This area is remarkably intact in its post medieval form and retains a village atmosphere. Many of the listed buildings are situated around the High Street, Eastcote Road	Medieval, post medieval	Conservation area	N/A	High	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>and Bury Junction.</p> <p>The introduction of the railways in 1904 spurred the development of the High Street and surrounding residential areas. In response to the rapid and haphazard development of the area a competition was held by Kings College in 1908 to develop a garden suburb. The competition was won by A and J Soutar. Having been partially built this was incorporated into a large garden suburb development in 1914. This plan had been developed by Ruislip Norwood Urban District Council.</p> <p>Again this design was never fully realised but it did succeed in influencing the design of subsequent development which was consistently of high architectural quality. This has resulted in Ruislip's spacious and 'garden suburb' character. The architectural styles and details are varied within the constraints of the 1920s/30s 'metroland' character.</p>						
				<p>The Church of St Martin of Tours. Externally the Church is predominantly 15th to early 16th century though it lacks the clerestory common to many churches of that period. The church has an embattled south west tower standing over the western bay of the south aisle. The nave roof is relatively steep pitched with a single dormer on the south side and embattled parapets on both the north and south aisles. The walls of the south aisle and south chancel chapel are continuous, but the chapel is a later addition and has slightly different buttresses. The earliest feature is the 12th century font. A priest is mentioned in Domesday at Ruislip indicating the church was in existence in the 11th century.</p>	Medieval	Listed building	Grade I		1285967	MLO85200
				<p>The Great Barn. A 13th century aisled barn which has been partially rebuilt in the Late 17th or 18th century. It is a weather boarded building on a brick and flint rubble plinth with a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>It is exceptional example of an early timber-frame aisled barn and is comparable to the great barns at Cressing Temple and Coggeshall in Essex.</p>	Medieval	Listed building	Grade II*		1358359	MLO81974
				<p>Numbers 9-15 High Street. A 16th century timber framed two storey range of six bays. The fronts are now smooth rendered with modern casements windows. The old tiled roof is penetrated by a central stack. The rear of the building displays long continuous jettied first floor with close studding a brick noggin of later date. A moulded beam extends the length of the jetty.</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II*		1080204	DLO20010
				<p>Monument to Annie Hall north-east of war memorial and behind number 39 in St Martins Churchyard.</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1323737	MLO85227
				<p>The British Legion Hall</p>	Modern	Listed building	Grade II		1080205	MLO85028
				<p>The Swan Inn</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1285707	MLO85201
				<p>Numbers 2- 6 High Street, The Old Priory Restaurant</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		108023	MLO85026
				<p>Numbers 1, 1a and 1b High Street</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1194387	DLO20130
				<p>Ruislip Almshouses</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1358347	MLO85242
				<p>Hailey's Shop, The Village Sweet Shop</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080266	MLO85090
				<p>K6 telephone kiosk opposite north end of High Street</p>	Modern	Listed building	Grade II		1358407	MLO85298
				<p>The Old House</p>	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1358361	MLO01976

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
				Mill House	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1192756	MLO85123
				Small barn to south of Manor Farm yard.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1192707	MLO85121
				Cowshed and sties to north west of Manor Farm yard	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1192696	MLO85120
				Cowshed to east of Manor Farm yard	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080267	MLO85091
				The Manor Farmhouse	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II		1080162	DLO19968
RUL041	CH-02-009-R1	Settlement	Eastcote, Morford Way	The conservation area represents an example of the architect planned developments in contrast to the some of the more speculative uncontrolled developments in the area. It was design in 1918 by the architect Frank Osler.	Modern	Conservation area	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
RUL042	CH-02-009-R1	Built heritage	Eastcote London Regional Transport Underground Station and adjoining shops, including platforms	This London Underground station was designed in 1936 by Charles Holden but not opened until 1939. It comprises a reinforced concrete post and lintel construction, exposed at platform level, red and grey brick diaper infill, much of it loadbearing. It has flat concrete roof slabs treated as broad cornice band under deep eaves. The double entrance sits between single-storey shops with curved frontages leads into square double-height ticket hall. The single-storey passage at rear lead to stairs under stepped enclosures with clerestory glazing descending to integral platforms. The platform buildings are set back under deep canopies with clerestory glazing. At their ends are curved waiting rooms. The original bronzed glazing and curved door to 'The Bakery' kiosk survive west of the entrance. The fenestration of the other shop has been altered. Impaled open roundels with original signage 'Underground' remain. The remainder of the glazing to the station is metal with a horizontal emphasis. The ticket hall has full-height clad tripartite glazing to front and back, and circular top-light in exposed concrete ceiling. It is clad in black tiles at ground floor level. The piers on platforms have small, square, brown tiles. Original clocks remain on both platforms, with Roman numerals in the faces. The doors to waiting rooms are also original, as is the glazing, though the horizontal bars have been removed. Included as a complete and unique example of Holden's later evolution of the Sudbury Town style of station, lighter and more Scandinavian in feel than the earlier versions.	Modern	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1357435	MLO85232
RUL043	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	The Plough Inn	A 16th century or early 17th century timber framed building of which only two bays remain and these are partly hidden by an early 20th century north wing in a Tudor style and very large modern extensions to south and east. The building has an old tiled roof and upper parts visible, showing stout framing with brick nogging. Some heavy timbers are visible inside. It was graded partly for group value with Woodman's Farmhouse.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080268	DLO20075
RUL044	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Woodman's Farmhouse	A 17th century or earlier timber framed two storey building. It has three windows and high pitched tiled roof with old compound stack. Visible square framing throughout with whitewashed brick nogging. The building has 19th century one-bar casements, and a small modern window inserted at 1st floor left.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1358360	DLO020238
RUL045	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Number 144 Bury Street	A 17th century house altered with mid and late 20th century additions. It is a timber-framed building with plastered infill. The front and right return is clad in painted brick the rear is rendered. The additions are rendered. The roofs are of plain tile and rendered brick stacks. The 17th century part is two storeys, two bays, gable end on. The 20th century addition (of different builds) on the left not of special interest. The 17th century part has 20th century board door in gabled open pores with flanking 20th century windows and two above. The later stack is in the right-hand roof pitch. The later external stack is to the rear gable. On the ground floor chamfered spine-beams with lambs tongue stops are visible internally. The chamfered joists, and part of rear midrail are visible. On first floor exposed members of timber frame include jowelled wallposts arch-braced to tie-beams, wall- plates purlins, wind-braces	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080084	N/A

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				and central partition are evident.						
RUL046	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Bury Farm	<p>Bury Farm is a late 14th to 15th century farmhouse rebuilt in early 17th century. It is a clad in English bond brick with inscribed date of 1776. The gabled old tile roof is penetrated by brick ridge stack with oversailing courses. The late medieval open hall plan was mainly demolished and rebuilt in early 17th century. It has mid-18th century flat hood over 19th century four-panelled (two of them glazed) door set in beaded wood architrave. A mid-18th century two-storey canted bay stands to the left with mid-19th century casements to the ground floor and 20th century casements to the first floor. A two light window sits over a door inserted circa 1986 with a late 19th century four-light casement above a segmental-arched three-light casement to the right. A similar two-light casement to a mid-18th century outshut to right.</p> <p>At the rear an early/mid-19th century outshut to left; exposed 17th century timber framing to right. On the interior, timber framing is exposed throughout. Late 14th to early 15th century timber-framed partition walls are exposed to the right. This was the left-side wall of a former Medieval cross wing, and retains a dovetail joint, which carried the bressummer of a jettied front; the left-hand side of this wall was reworked in the early 17th century, when the Medieval open hall was demolished and rebuilt. Part of the medieval brick hearth survives under the hall floor. Stop-chamfered beams are evident in rooms to centre and left. The central fireplace has back to back open fireplaces, with 17th century chamfered bressummer and salt cupboard to left; rare survival of a 17th century smoking chamber to right. There are stop-chamfered beam and fireplace bressummer to first floor. A first floor room to the left has 17th century window openings with mortices for removed wood mullions. There are stud partitions beneath trusses, arch braces to beneath trusses and arch braces to three-bay queen post roof with clamped purlins and split-oak common rafters.</p>	Medieval, post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080269	DLO20076
RUL047	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Little Manor House	This is a timber framed house dating from the 16th or 17th century with front refaced in brick in 18th century. It comprises a central range and gabled cross-wings at the ends, which do not project. The building is two storey, with four windows on front. A single bay single storey right extension and attic, showing decorative half timbering. Old tiled roof. The windows are mostly small paned casements but there is one 18th century sash with glazing bars. It has a modern gabled porch. Some exposed framing, with painted brick filling behind, tall compound chimney stack rises through roof behind,	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1358335	DLO20219
RUL048	CH-02-009	Built heritage	Barn and outbuilding To South East Of Sherley's Farmhouse (The C17 Motel)	These are a late 16th century or early 17th century two-bay timber framed barn, with queen strut roof truss, somewhat restored and a later 17th century two-bay structure to north, also timber framed, with queen post roof truss. They have painted brick filling and old tiled roofs. Group value with Sherley's Farmhouse. There are some modern extensions to the east.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080139	DLO19945
RUL049	CH-02-009	Built heritage	Sherley's Farmhouse (The C17 Barn Motel)	This is a 17th century timber-framed house of storeys. It is L-shaped in plan with irregular fenestration, visible framing with whitewashed brick filling and old tiled roof. The windows are two and three light modern casements.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1358418	DLO20296
RUL050	CH-02-009	Built heritage	Lady Banks School	Built in 1935 and designed by W T Curtis and H W Burchett, it comprises a steel frame clad in pale orange brick with beige brick bands and concrete details. The flat roofs not visible. It is rectangular in plan with a central courtyard. Designed in a Modernist style inspired by the work of W M Dudok. It is a two storey, twelve-window range with continuous concrete lintels and cill bands to iron casement windows set in beige brick surrounds, flanked by a two storey stair tower to the left with concrete lintel and cill band to tall stair light, and taller stair tower to the right. It incorporates prominent swept lintels over one-light windows and central door with stepped jambs, tall stair-light broken by projecting concrete lintels, plain concrete frieze and projecting parapet and octagonal lantern to roof. It is flanked by similar two storey, five window ranges and one-storey blocks, with plainer rear elevation flanked by slightly-projecting blocks housing stairs. Interior: plain with brick walling.	Modern	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080082	DLO19904
RUL051	CH-02-009	Built heritage	Health Centre	The Health Centre was built in 1935-6 by Middlesex County Council and designed by their chief architect W T Curtis. It is steel framed with monk-bond red and Flemish-bond brown brick, flat concrete roof expressed as wide cornice band under deep eaves on the staircase tower. It has an asymmetrical plan of one and two stories. All windows are metal casements,	Modern	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1065908	DLO20091

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				with two or three horizontal glazing bars between broader mullions and transoms, mostly set within horizontal brown brick strips and linked by narrow concrete bands. It presents a three bay front with broader central bay with an entrance under flat curved canopy to the left. The staircase stands in a rounded bay to right, lit by long window of four double lights, shielded by tower and chimney to rear. The upper floor of the rear elevation is of three bays, but single-storey rear block is five bays.						
RUL052	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Laurel Cottage Primrose Cottage Tudor Cottage	Laurel Cottage comprises 17th and 18th century adjoining buildings. The southern building is 17th century timber-framed with plaster filling and old brick chimney on the end. The queen post roof structure is visible in the gable. It also includes an 18th century 'L' shaped addition of painted brick with dentil cornice. It is topped by old tiled roofs and has sash windows with glazing bars. Modern south-east extensions are in keeping.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080106	DLO19911
RUL053	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	The Old Orchard	The Old Orchard was probably built in the 17th century. It is a two storey, three bay timber framed house with extensive 19th century additions to the front and rear with dormer windows on the front elevation. It has a slated roof and white painted brick facing to rear and gable end walls and single storey conservatory along front elevation with rendered parapet and base. The timber framing is visible throughout the first floor internally, with a queen strut truss and bracing.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080109	DLO19914
RUL054	CH-02-010	Built heritage	The White Bear public house	This is a late 18th century building of two storeys and three windows. It has a fairly high pitched tiled roof with end chimneys. The brick, now painted, with brick dentil cornice. Above the windows are rendered lintels, with vermiculate key blocks to first floor recessed sash windows with lost glazing bars. On the ground floor are modern windows and two gabled brick porches. It has a single storey modern left wing. It was graded partly for importance of position on a corner site.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1180855	DLO20138
RUL055	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Burmah Oil service station	This is a late 17th century or early 18th century house of two storeys, three windows, with late 19th century two storey, two bay right extension. It has a high pitched roof of old tiles with walls now roughcast. The windows are replaced sashes with glazing bars in exposed moulded frames. Modern shops on ground floor.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080260	DLO20067
RUL056	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Brill's Cottage	Early 16th century small house of two storeys and three and a half bays, the short bay being second from right. The stout square framing with arch braces are exposed with plaster filling. The high pitched tiled roof is penetrated by an old brick chimney over the right bay. It has small modern casements. There is much exposed timber inside including a side purlin roof with wind braces. Smoke blackening visible on roof timbers of west bay only. A narrow bay to the east may have been passage, but now contains chimney.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080259	DLO20066
RUL057	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Hill Farmhouse	Hill Farmhouse is a late 17th century timber-framed building, refaced with brick, now painted, in the early 18th century. It comprises a tiled roof, sash windows with glazing bars missing and is of two storeys and an attic. It has four windows, two hipped dormers. The interior retains the original staircase with turned balusters leading to the attic storey, panelling in several rooms and four fireplaces with stone surrounds.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1358424	DLO20302
RUL058	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Orchard Cottage	Orchard Cottage is a small cottage with a gable end to road. It is two storeys with two windows on the return. The exterior is painted brick with a slated roof and some weatherboarding on west side. It has modern casements. Appearance from outside is early-mid 19th century. The interior shows it to be a timber-framed building with 16th century front bay having heavy chamfered beams and 17th century rear bay of not quite such good quality work. It was probably part of a larger building the rest of which has disappeared.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1180904	DLO020140
RUL059	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Cannon's Bridge Farmhouse	This is a restored timber framed building possibly of the 16th century, with a gable end to road. It has a modern set back right wing. It is two storeys and two windows in each part. It has old tiled roofs, that of older part being with sprocketed eaves. The structure is timber framing with modern brick filling on first floor, mostly replaced. It has a brick ground floor. The fenestration is modern leaded casements. Heavy exposed chamfered beams are visible inside.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1192712	DLO20105

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
RULo60	CH-02-010-R1	Built heritage	Rose Cottage	Rose Cottage is a restored 16th century timber framed single story cottage with an attic. It has two windows. It is covered in modern brick skin but at the rear square framing and swell-head posts, with brick filling are still visible. It has modern leaded casements. The old tiled roof is half-hipped at the left. The cottage looks like part of a larger building. It has two dormers of unequal size which are modern, as is the lean-to porch at centre front. It has a re-built chimney on the right.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1080258	DLO20065
RULo61	CH-02-009	Built heritage	Former Air Raid Precautions Building	This building was a gas de-contamination centre and later a church hall. It was built in 1941 by Ruislip and Northwood UDC to counter the expected gas warfare on civilians. The style is derived from Dudok. It is built of reinforced concrete clad in wirecut bricks in English bond with metal-framed casements and a flat roof. It is L-shaped in plan. It is mainly single storey but has a two storey tower to the west. The north front has four narrow single metal-framed casements and a triple casement to right with projecting brick stringcourse underneath. The brickwork around the windows shows signs of fixings for external shutters. The flush door has a rectangular fanlight with frosted glass and a later low disabled access ramp. A projecting two storey west tower (boiler room and water tank) has a tall window on the north face with flat semi-circular shaped concrete lintel above. The east side has two casements at the top and the west side has one window at the top. The corner chimney projects and has three recessed channels. A separate access to the tower is on south side. The east and west sides have five triple metal casements and brick projecting stringcourse below the windows. The south end has two separate entrances.  On the interior the north part has toilets on either side of a door, small room on east side, larger room to west with triangular shelf and double wall opposite probably acting as an airlock with two cupboards with shelves for clothing. There is a long room with three concrete roof girders which leads into two separately accessed rooms at the south end each with outside access. The long room probably had partitions originally. The wooden parquet floor was probably added later. The layout of the gas de-contamination centre would have included an undressing area, eye douche and showers, drying rooms and dressing rooms.	Modern	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	5662	N/A
RULo62	CH-02-009	Built heritage	Church Of St Paul, Ruislip	A 20th century church and vicarage.	Modern	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	3068	N/A
RULo63	CH-01-019	Archaeology	Potential deposits associated with 'Bone Field' (Bourne Field)	An area referred to as Bone Field is shown on historic mapping including the Carey Map of 1786. At this time bone field appears to have been situated within a large area of open fields south east of Ruislip. It is possible that the name Bone Field may indicate the presence of burials in this area though it is also possible that this has developed from 'Bourne' Field. The South Ruislip Ventilation site is located in this area.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RULo64	CH-02-010	Built heritage	St Leonards Farm and barn to the east	St Leonards Farm is a 16th century 'T' shaped building re-fronted in 19th century red brick. Some older brick is visible. A compound brick stack with cornice protrudes through high pitched tiled roofs. The windows are horizontal sliding sash windows. Internally much of the timber framing is exposed with one ground floor room having fine chamfered beams and joists. It has a side purlin roof with queen posts and wind braces.  A 15th to 17th century barn stands to the east of the Farmhouse.  The setting of both buildings has been impacted by modern metal framed farm buildings.	Post medieval	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RULo65	CH-02-010	Built heritage	Crows Nest Farm	This is a mid-16th century two storey house of two bays with left rear wing forming an L-shape. It is timber framed with 18th century brick skin on front, having brick dentil cornice. The old tiled roof has a central compound stack. The 1st floor windows are early 19th century sashes whilst the ground floor windows are early 20th century square bays. The 18th century door has a pedimented door case and sits in modern trellis porch. The timber framing is visible on the ends of the building with painted brick filling. A long lean-to probably of late 17th century date stands on the right. Much very stout timber is visible inside and a side-purlin roof with heavy wind braces is evident. Some Elizabethan panelling is apparent in the upstairs room.  Medieval pottery found near Breakspear Road on Land West of Crow's Nest Farm may suggest an older origin.	Post medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	N/A	MLO7831

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL reference	HER reference
RUIo66	CH-02-010-R1	Ancient woodland	Park Wood	Ancient and semi-natural woodland. The setting of the woodland is not a contributing factor to the value as ancient woodland is nearly always a surviving fragment of a much larger, since lost, landscape and hence the non-wooded surrounds are rarely contemporary	N/A	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	117685	N/A
RUIo67	CH-01-019	Locally Listed Building	Middlesex Arms, Long Drive, Ruislip	C1930s. Two storey, red brick building, tiled roof with bonnet tiles. Sash windows with flat arches and key stones. Modern porch entrance. Original corner entrance with classical columns now blocked.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo68	CH-01-020	Locally Listed Building	Ruislip Gardens Primary School, Stafford Road	Opened in June 1940. The separate Infants and Junior schools are in the original buildings, which have been relatively unchanged. Mainly two storey, with a four storey block. In brick, flat roof with parapet and stone coping, Modernist in style. Curved elevation on the four storey block.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo69	CH-01-019	Locally Listed Building	201 West End Road (Commanding Officer's House), Ruislip	Circa 1910. The C.O.'s house named 'Broadmead' owned by MoD. Large detached red brick house, in Art and Craft style. Hipped tile roof with tall chimneys. All windows now modern. Set in extensive grounds.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo70	CH-02-009	Locally Listed Building	Glebe Farm, West End Road, Ruislip	1882 Grey brick (not painted) with polychrome ornamentation, fish scale patterned tile hanging and shoulder-headed windows. Good example of a Victorian Estate farm. In very poor condition.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo71	CH-01-020	Locally Listed Building	The Bell Public House, 298 West End Road	1930s. Substantial two storey building, ground floor in brick, upper floor mainly in render and tile hanging. Large gable frontage to corner, with mock timber frame braces and barge boarding. Elizabethan style half timber gable to corner.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo72	CH-01-022-R2	Locally Listed Building	Mad Bess Cottage, Breakspear Road North	Two storey Victorian lodge, two gabled half dormers over first floor windows and symmetrical gable end chimneys. Polychrome brick (now painted white). Tiled roof.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo73	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
RUIo74	Ch-01-021	Locally Listed Building	The Paddocks, Tile Kiln Lane, Harefield	Circa 1970. Two storeys in brick, render and mock timber framing. Picturesque front elevation with two asymmetric gables, and dormers to front and side. Attractive timber entrance porch with cat-slide roof. Captain A. Morris Davies of Clack Farm collected old timber, tiles, doors, firebacks etc from houses and other buildings that were being demolished in the 1920s and 30s. He incorporated them in a group of houses he built in a field belonging to Clack Farm, which he called Tile Kiln Hamlet. There were originally 8 houses in all, and the part of Tile Kiln Lane where the hamlet is situated, was renamed Old Priory.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
RUIo75	Ch-01-021	Locally Listed Building	Lantern House, Tile Kiln Lane, Harefield	Circa 1930, by Mr Crowther, said to be incorporating much material from Erith Castle, Kent. Appears to be one of the original hamlet houses. Two storeys, ground floor in brick and first floor in render and mock timber framing. Picturesque front elevation with two high level jettied gables and a balcony.	Modern	Locally Listed Building	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A